UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/619,331	07/19/2000	Hideto Horikoshi	JP9-1999-0035	1158

7590 07/06/2005	**EXAMINER**
Anne Vachon Dougherty Esq 3173 Cedar Road Yorktown Heights, NY 10598	GURSHMAN, GRIGORY

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2132	

DATE MAILED: 07/06/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/619,331	HORIKOSHI ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Grigory Gurshman	2132	

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *08 June 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-22* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-22* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *13 November 2004* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

        1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

        2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

        3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1.   Claims 1, 3, 5, 6, 21 and 22 have been amended to reflect "detect enable bit"

and "device history bit". The amendment of the instant claims has necessitated

the new grounds of rejection provided herein. Accordingly, Applicant's arguments

based on the claims as currently amended are mute in view of the new grounds of

rejections.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2.   Claims 3 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being

indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which

applicant regards as the invention. The limitations "c" and "d" of the instant claims are

contradicting in terms, rendering claims indefinite.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.   Claims 1- 6, 21 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Miller (U.S. Patent No. 6.038.320) in view of Kou (U.S. Patent No.

5.590.376).

5.   Referring to the instant claims, Miller discloses a computer security key (see

abstract). Miller teaches a computer security key provides security to a computer, which

includes a computer bus. The computer is programmed to function with the security key.

The security key includes a connector that is adapted to be coupled to the computer

bus, a controller coupled to the connector, and a storage device coupled to the

controller. The connector must be coupled to the computer bus for the computer to be

operational. In addition, a unique key code is stored in the security key and the

computer. The key code stored in the security key must match the key code stored in

the computer for the computer to be operational. Further, an encrypted password is

stored in the security key. A password is entered into the computer and sent to the

security key where it is encrypted by the security key. The encrypted password stored in

the security key must match the encrypted password entered into the computer for the

computer to be operational (see abstract and Fig. 2).

6.   Referring to the independent claims 1, 3, 5, 6, 21 and 22, the limitation "storing

setting data ... for establishing the computer settings of how to proceed with the

processing relative to the attachment of the security device to the computer in ... a

storage unit of the computer" is met by a unique key code stored in the computer (see

abstract and block 18 in Fig. 2). The limitation "detecting the attachment of the security

device to the computer" is met by comparing the code stored in the security key with the

key code stored in the computer (see abstract and block 84 in Fig. 5). The limitation

"storing the attachment data ... indicating the detection in a second storage unit

equipped in the computer" is met by teaching that the key code received from the key

40 is compared to the key code stored in the BIOS flash 24 instead of in main memory

(see column 6, lines 5-7). The limitation "detecting a removal of the security device from

the computer based on the setting data; and prohibiting access to the computer" is met

by Fig.7. In Fig. 7 Miller explicitly shows that operation system detects the removal of

USB security key. Once the removal is detected the computer is put out of operational

mode (see block 380). While Miller teaches that the key code received from the key 40

is compared to the key code stored, he does not explicitly teach that computer settings

comprising a detect enable bit.

7.   Referring to the instant claims Kou, discloses an apparatus and method for

detecting and updating status of removable storage system using shared interrupt (see

abstract and Figs. 1A – 1B). Kou teaches a system and method for detecting the

removal of a removable storage medium from a removable storage media mechanism

of a computer environment having set protocols and for obtaining parameter information

of a newly inserted removable storage medium in an efficient and flexible manner.

Specifically, embodiments of the present invention contemplate that parameter

information is obtained only subsequent to detection of the removal of a removable

storage medium (see abstract). Kou teaches that the IRQ bit of detection register 622

is set and the IRQ 14 generator 614 is induced to generate hardware interrupt IRQ 14

(see Figs. 6 and 9A). The limitations "a detect enable bit" and 'history bit" are met by

IRQ bit. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify the computer security system of Miller, which detects the removal of the security device, by using the information contained in the IRQ bit (detect enable bit) as taught in Kou. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify the computer security system of Miller, which detects the removal of the security device, by using the information contained in the IRQ bit (detect enable bit) as taught in Kou for indication of the hardware interrupt (see Kou, see Fig. 9A block 908).

8.   Referring to claims 3 - 5, the limitation "connecting the connection device of an internal power wiring equipment" is met by a hub (30 in Fig.2). The limitation "prohibiting access to the computer by the disconnection" is met by Fig. 6. In Fig. 6, Miller explicitly shows disconnection causes computer to go into a sleep mode (see unit 160).

9.   Referring to claim 2, Miller teaches the limitation "entering a predetermined password" - see Fig. 8.

10.   Referring to claims 5 and 6, it is a well known in the art method to store data while main power supply of the computer is as at a halt and a backup power supply is operating. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to store data while main power supply of the computer is as at a halt and a backup power supply is operating for eliminating the possibility of loss of data due to the computer being at halt.

11.   Claims 7-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Miller (U.S. Patent No. 6.038.320) in view of Kou (U.S. Patent No. 5.590.376)   and

further in view of Isaacman (U.S. Patent No. 5.936.527).

12.   Referring to the instant claims Miller discloses a computer security key (see

abstract). Miller teaches a computer security key provides security to a computer, which

includes a computer bus. The computer is programmed to function with the security key.

A unique key code is stored in the security key and the computer. The key code stored

in the security key must match the key code stored in the computer for the computer to

be operational (see abstract).   Referring to the instant claims, Kou teaches that the IRQ

bit of detection register 622 is set and the IRQ 14 generator 614 is induced to generate

hardware interrupt IRQ 14 (see Figs. 6 and 9A).   The limitation "a detect enable bit" is

met by IRQ bit.   While Miller teaches the key code stored in the computer and Kou

teaches that the key is a detect bit, they do not teach the use of RFID tags for the

antenna coupled to the connecting device.

13.   Referring to the instant claims, Isaacman discloses an apparatus for tracking

objects (see abstract).   Isaacman teaches that a conventional RFID tag systems will

now be described. RFID tag systems generally consist of a personal computer (PC) or

other computing device, a radio frequency transmitter which sends an RF signal to the

tag and which "excites" the tag into generating an RF response, and a receiver which

receives the excited response from the tag (see column 3, lines 8-14). Isaacman shows

a PC connected to the Host Transceiver (i.e. RF antenna), which tracks the objects

according their RFID tags (see Fig. 3).

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art to modify a security device attached to a computer of Miller using

the detect bit of Kou by adding the RF antenna as taught in Isaacman. One of ordinary

skill in the art would have been motivated to modify a security device attached to a

computer by adding the RF antenna as taught in Isaacman for enabling the system

rapidly identify the location of RFID tagged objects (see Isaacman abstract and Fig.3)

14.   Referring to claims 13-19, Isaacman teaches analog to digital conversion.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Grigory Gurshman whose telephone number is

(571)272-3803. The examiner can normally be reached on 9 AM-5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Gilberto Barron can be reached on (571)272-3799. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Grigory Gurshman
Examiner
Art Unit 2132

GG

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